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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
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SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

The Moulton Family and Their Testimony Dissected.

The Afghan Interview with Mrs. Moulton on the 31st of May.

Confession to Her of Crime Stoutly Denied.

MRS. TILTON'S EVIDENCE TO BE OFFERED BY DEFENSE.

If Refused, She Will Publish a Sworn Statement.

General Butler Offered to Clear Beecher, "No Matter What the Facts Were."

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Brooklyn scandal rial attracted the usual great crowd to-day. Mr. Beecher was present early, and as Mr. Beach passed him on the way to his place in he court room, inquired very particularly about his health.

BEECHER'S RELATIONS WITH THE MOULTONS.

After a few minutes consultation with his counsel, Mr. Beecher mounted the witness tand and continued his testimony, in substance as follows: At times I visited Mr. Moulton's residence every day; at other times not oftener than once a week, month or two months; in 1871, after May, there were comparatively few visits until autumn. In this period here was very little done about the difficulty, but there was a very busy time after the publication of the "Woodhull Scandal." I recall two conversations with Mrs. Moulton about Mrs. Woodhull; at one of these she referred to the difficulties which her husband and Mr. Tilton had for Mrs. Woodhull. At another conversation she asked me what I thought of Mrs. Woodhull, and I replied that my knowledge of her was only derived from what I had heard from others. She said she did not fancy the woman but Frank thought very highly of her, and she understood to his credit as having been at the house. There never was a word with her about er receiving Mrs. Woodhull on my account. never said to her it was a duty she owed Frank to co-operate with him in trying to keep he story quiet. Some time after, however, thought his wife should act with him ■ his endeavors to suppress the stories; I never so talked with Mrs. Moulton and I never old Moulton I did. I had talked with Mrs. Moulton about attending church, and in 1870 I remember her speaking with some earnestness o securing a seat. In 1872 and 1873 she spoke to o about having two seats reserved her to her dr. West and also talked with her. She was ind enough to compliment me on an improvement in my preaching; from what she had card others say and had heard herself. I recollect she came on two occasions to church, and I saw her waiting at the pulpit steps; I recollect on two other occasions when I called o see Moulton, Mrs. Moulton said to me: 'Why don't you call sometimes to see me or pay a social visit, instead of business visits to Frank?' I had conversations with her about the difficulty, and had also conversed with her about Mrs. Tilton. I would come person to visit Mrs. Tilton and cheer her, nd I thought Mrs. Moulton was the very per on. After visiting Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Moulton would tell me how she was getting along; she said she did not blame Elizabeth on one or wo occasions she blamed Mr. Tilton, I think, n regard to his home relations. She spoke of he state of things in the family, and said she would not wonder if there was a separation in he family, and that Mrs. Tilton would go back o her mother. I asked her to call me if there vas any way in which Mrs. Tilton could be eelicately helped.

ALIENATING MRS. TILTON'S AFFECTIONS.

Q. Did you at any time have a consultation with Mrs. Moulton as to how this trouble had arisen, and as to what degree of thought there had been on your park, and any discussion as to any fault on Elizabeth's part? A. Yes, sir. I had a conversation with part on that subject. t was on the subject of having alienated from her husband and drawn away Mrs. Tilton's affections, and it was an exposition of my feelings about it. I felt very deeply, and I attempted, as far as I could, to let her know exactly how it was without any indelicate detail without implicating Tilton in any relation that would be degrading or indelicate. I found it an embarrassing conversation to have, and some of it was in that shadowy way in which we suppose an intelligent and truthful person would attempt to understand what we mean without any plain words or expressions. But I wanted her to understand distinctly that I never consciously withdrawn Elizabeth's affections rom her husband.

Q. Did you so express yourself? A. I did, very distinctly.

Q. Did you in any of these conversations with Mrs. Moulton express to her the degree of grief or conupunction that you had in reference to what had occurred? A. I did.

Q. And how did you express yourself in that regard? A. Well, I expressed myself as a man hat was very sensitive of such a matter as hat, would. I said it was a grief as deep as my heart could feel; that I could not imagine myself, seeing what mischief had been wrought, or I was all this time under a profound conviction that I had unintentionally and unconsciously wrought in that quiet little woman a smouldering fire that had burned, unknown to me, and which had broken out with such infinite mischief.

Q. What did Mrs. Moulton say in regard to he subject you talked about? A. Mrs. Moulton never said a great deal in any of these conversations; she was not, as far as I was oncerned, a talker; she was a very patient listener; She was very quiet and appreciative; she did not generally talk one word to my twenty.

CRIMINAL CHARGE NEVER DISCUSSED WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, during all your interviews with Mrs. Moulton at that house, was any thing ever said by Mrs. Moulton to you on the subject of having been guilty with Mr. Tilton? A Mrs. Moulton was absolutely incapable of saying that in my presence, and never said it; neither by direct words nor by allusion to her honor.

Q. Was there any conversation at any time between you and Mrs. Moulton in which that charge or imputation against you, in respect to Mrs. Tilton, was made by anybody? A. Mrs. Moulton and I never conversed on that subject in that aspect and in these relations. She was a lady thoroughbred, to my impression, and I never heard her say a word that jarred upon my senses or delicacy and the propriety of a lady's tongue.

SPECIFIC DENIALS.

Q. Now, sir, you have said that you had no interview with this lady on the second of June, and I now ask you whether at any interview any of the remarks I shall specially direct your attention to were said between Mrs. Moulton and yourself. Did you on any occasion say to Mrs. Moulton, in a conversation you had with her, that that was probably the last conversation you should ever have with her? A. Referring to death—a probable death?

Q. Did you say to her that you would come to see her on the day following; that you had some gifts that you wished to dispose of—some little mementoes for different people—something which you wanted her to bear to Elisabeth—something for different friends, or messages which you wanted her to bear for you, and you would come the following day to see her? A. No, sir, not a word—pure, absolute dream or fiction.

Q. Now, sir, did you at this interview, or at any interview, say to Mrs. Moulton. Did you tell her, either with or without tears streaming down your face, that you had suffered the tortures of the damned; that you were obliged to go home and wear a hair shirt and sandle, when you appeared in the pulpit that you must appear in your best, that the slightest indication of weakness was confession of weakness on your part, so that really she was the only person to whom you could go and act your natural self; as to her you could reveal your whole heart's struggle." Did you say anything of that kind? A. I said something like that, sir, but in no such connection or pointing in any such direction as that is pointing.

Q. Now, sir, please state in what connection, or upon what subject, you did say anything of this nature to her? A. It was in a conversation of whether I should endure any longer the strain and struggle to carry forward this trouble, in contentment or by force, under the incessant provocations and dispositions of Tilton to ink of every side, and raise up new difficulties, and the time had come, I told her, when the matter had got to come to a head. I would not stay the wear and tear under any conditions much longer; that it would wear me out, and that I should meet the matter and should bring it to the surface and have a disclosure, and have the thing settled. That is its substance.

Q. Now, when, if you can state, was any such conversation in which you have last stated here a part? A. I think it was on the Saturday morning of May 31st, I think, sir.

Q. At their house? A. At their house.

Q. Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to some statements of Mrs. Moulton in regard to the reports which she made to you concerning interviews which she had had with Mrs. Tilton. Did Mrs. Moulton report to you any conversation she had had with Mrs. Tilton in these words or these nature and effect, that Mrs. Tilton had said that she had felt very sorry for Mrs. Moulton, even more sympathy for her than for herself, because she (Mrs. Moulton) had lost faith in Mr. Beecher, because she (Mrs. Moulton) was unable any longer to attend the church, and that she (Mrs. Tilton) begged her (Mrs. Moulton) to go back to church and believe in Mr. Beecher; and that Mrs. Moulton said, "Elizabeth, how can you ask me to go back to church, how can you ask me to take communion from his hands, knowing what you have done?" She said, "I want you to believe in him, he is a good man; he has repented of the crime, I am sure he has, he is not to blame; I invited him." Mrs. Moulton replied, "I think I might hear Mr. Beecher preach, and perhaps I might receive communion from his sermons, but I can never go back to church with the same feeling that I had in him years before." Did Mrs Moulton say anything like that to you? A. No, sir; she never reported any such conversation to me, nor did I think it possible for her to look me in the face and say the half of it.

Q. Did Mrs. Moulton report any such conversation as this as having occurred between herself and Mrs. Tilton? "I called to see Elizabeth and I said, 'If you were called before the Church what are you going to do to save Mr. Beecher,' she said 'I will sacrifice my husband and everything.' I said 'Will you allow to your husband to go down,' and she said, 'I think I should be justified in denying everything for the sake of the Church and influence, for the sake of the Church and for the sake of the general interests at stake I should be justified in sacrifice of Mrs. Woodhull and family.'" A. Pure fiction; not a word of truth in it not a word.

Q. Did you say this to Moulton: "Poor child, she is trying to repair the wrong she has done in considering her sin, but it is too late." A. No, sir. I did not.

Q. Did you in any conversation with Mrs. Moulton, say these words, or to this effect: "That it was very cruel that Elizabeth should have confessed her sin and asked him to forgive him; that he could not understand it; he did not know why she should have done it, or that she would have allowed him to visit at that house for six months after she had confessed it to her husband, that it subjected him to unpleasant greetings and doings with the church and he did not understand why she should have done this, and he could not forgive; would not forgive; they would not treat me generously and kindly as you have done?" A. No, sir; I never said any such thing.

THE AFGHAN SPECIALLY DENIED.

Q. I think you have said, Mr. Beecher, that you did not see Mrs. Moulton either on that Monday, or on the Tuesday following? Did you see in town? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You have spoken of seeing Mrs. Moulton on the 31st of May. You were at her house on the evening of the 31st of May? A. I was.

Q. And that was the last time you saw them both.

Q. Now, sir, on the 31st of May were you lying upon the lounge with a pillow and covered with an afghan or blanket? A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. There was no interview on the 31st of May in which you were so disposed? A. No, sir; I never was so disposed on the 31st of May.

Q. Now, sir, there is a third statement about which the witness, Mrs. Moulton, says: "Having passed through the experience I have, I feel I am better fitted than ever before to preach" and that you have said to somebody—I forget it was to her or not I don't know—that my great troubles and perils had depressed my nature and brought me into a large sympathy with suffering men, and that I thought I could preach better than I ever had before. It seemed to me God had led me through the dark way for that very purpose. But it had no reference to the topic in your question.

Q. Was it with reference to any charge, implication or fact of adultery that you made any such observation? A. No such thing.

Q. Now, sir, did this conversation ever occur, or anything of this nature—any conversation between yourself and Mrs. Moulton—I now read from her testimony: "I once repeated to Mr. Beecher a conversation I had with Mrs. Tilton, that she felt she could no longer remain with Tilton; he was continually referring to this sin which she had committed, that he would not forget out, and she thought she would not live with him longer; that she was going home to live with her mother. Mr. Beecher said 'Tell Elizabeth for me that for my sake she must continue to live with him and be good to him—good enough and make his home as happy and attractive as possible. I know it is hard, I know she has much to endure, but she must do it for my sake, for her own and her children's sake. I have a family, and she has nothing to hope for of me, and the only way she can ever see me is by living with Theodore and being to him a good and true wife.'" A. Never, sir.

Q. Now, sir, did anything of this kind occur; if so, or not, was it? Mrs. Moulton says: "Then I repeated to him the conversation with Mrs. Tilton and she said it was not Mr. Beecher's fault, but hers, he said, it could not be my fault; I am to blame; Elizabeth was not to blame; she is a good woman and I always want you to love her and respect her.'" A. In the conversations I had with her I always took blame to myself respecting the alienation of her affections from her husband. I always took blame to myself that I had not prevented the mischief had been wrought by my influence in transferring her love from her husband to me. I always said that my age and experience should have led me to foresee and prevent any such trouble.

MOULTON'S SHORT STATEMENT.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, did you have a conversation with Mrs. Moulton, or one in which she took any part, some time in the first half of the month of July, in the year of 1874? A. Yes, sir, there was; it could hardly be called a conversation.

Q. Now will you be so good as to tell us what happened between you and her? A. I don't know that I know what you refer to, but I only recollect having a conversation in respect to a paper which Moulton proposed to read before the Investigating Committee.

Q. Will you please to state what he had to say on that subject? A. Well—

Q. There was an interview between you and Moulton? A. There was.

Q. And was his short statement, as it is called, read to you by him? A. It was read in my presence.

Q. Read in your presence? Now what, if anything, passed between yourself and Mrs. Moulton on that subject? A. Nothing, except when she came down from the chamber where Moulton had have read this paper to Mr. Beecher, and he thinks it will do," or words to that effect, and she said she was glad of it, or words to that effect. That was the substance of that conversation.

Q. What did you say to that? A. It was casual and transient.

Q. Mr. Beecher, did any interview occur in the month of July between yourself and Mrs. Moulton of this nature? "Mrs. Beecher, what have you done that has offended Frank; he is very angry with you?" You said: "I don't know; I am sorry;" and she said: "Mr. Beecher is to blame; I invited him." Mrs. Moulton replied, "I think I might hear Mr. Beecher preach, and perhaps might receive communion from his sermons, but I can never go back to church with the same feeling that I had in him years before." Did Mrs Moulton say anything like that to you? A. No, sir; she never reported any such conversation to me, nor did I think it possible for her to look me in the face and say the half of it.

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The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

THE imports at the port of New York for the past week were: Dry goods, $2,171,498; merchandise, $6,706,818; total, $8,878,316.

THE result of the State election in Rhode Island leaves the choice of the Governor to be decided by vote of the Legislature. The result will most likely be HAZZARD-ous.

THE projected reception by the Manhattan Club of New York, to Democratic Congressmen, has been indefinitely postponed. It was probably feared that when the wine went in the truth would come out.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that a savings bank is not responsible to the depositor, after paying the money on presentation of the book, even though the same be presented by a thief.

THE miners in the Lackawanna region, by a vote of 1,500 to 400, have decided against a strike. They were invited by the Schuylkill miners to join in their strike, and have thus emphatically declined. They have shown remarkable good sense in doing so.

THE new Republican Executive of South Carolina, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, is inaugurating a new era in the condition of that unfortunate State. His unswerving honesty and good purpose are acknowledged by the better class of citizens on all sides. He is a solid rock of integrity and common sense.

THE Richmond *Whig* complains the Democrats of that State have no leaders. It used to furnish enough for the whole nation, but now it has none for itself. It has, instead, a lot of political bell-wedders, who go gingling through the brush, and the rest of the flock follow after, as a matter of course.

KANSAS appears to be the banner Republican State, thus far, this year. The election returns from all over the State are of the most encouraging nature. Lawrence, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Fort Scott, with innumerable smaller towns and cities, elected their Republican candidates by large majorities. Free Kansas has a right to feel proud of her work.

THE wool trade of Boston is increasing rapidly. The total imports of wool at that port for the first quarter of last year amounted to 2,187,958 pounds, valued at $384,324. During the corresponding period of the present year the imports amounted to 5,216,289 pounds, the value being $1,330,779, being an increase of 3,028,331 in pounds and $1,006,455 in value in one year's time.

THE marked success attending the exertions of Philadelphia to build up a grain exporting trade, is already alarming New York not a little, and the papers of that city are calling loudly on Commodore VANDERBILT to hasten the completion of the proposed elevators and warehouses on the North river front, in order that that port may retain the foremost place in the commercial race.

THE Democratic Legislature of Illinois adjourns to-morrow. It will go out with the nastiest record in the history of the State, and the ammunition furnished the Republicans for the next campaign will be of the greatest variety and the most excellent quality. Even the Chicago *Times* feels compelled to admit that "for unadulterated asininity and unmitigated rowdyism, it has distanced all competitors."

IF ISS not in Pennsylvania, Ohio or Illinois in which the Republicans have held sway, that people are now looking for developments of official corruption, but in New York, Missouri and Georgia, Democratic States. The canal ring frauds, in New York, are fully up to the TWEED frauds in iniquity, if not in amount; and wherever Democracy has had unlimited control, there you may surely look for corruption of some kind.

THE New York *Sun* reiterates the miserable lie that there is a deficit of ten million dollars in the United States Treasurers' office. The story was started some two years ago for speculative purposes by the gold gamblers of Wall street, and was subsequently fully disproved. That fact makes no difference to the *Sun*, however. There are some suns which ray out only darkness, and the New York luminary is of their number.

THE latest official information from Key West is to the effect that no uneasiness need be felt in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever there. The few cases at that place were mild and easily broken up. The stories circulated indicating a probable great disease to call Gulf ports were not well founded, and they seem to have been principally based on the apprehensions of the alarmists. There have been no cases of the fever at any Mexican port this season.

THE Democratic papers of the State, generally, rush like war-horses to the defense of LANDESBERRY, now under arrest for the murder of Col. BUTLER, in Clearfield county, during the war. Col. BUTLER was only a Provost Marshal engaged in enforcing the draft for soldiers to sustain the Government in the war against the Rebels; and the sympathy of the Democracy with the Rebels was so great and so general that they naturally look upon the murder of a Provost Marshal as being rather praiseworthy than otherwise.

THE Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* puts up the following ticket:

For President—BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, of Kentucky.

For Vice President—MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.

And then adds:

How does that look and sound? Does it not balance pretty well?

It is of more importance to ask, Can either of them carry the State in which he lives?

THE Southern Democrats make very fine promises and professions in their addresses to the people of the North, but their talk for home consumption is of a widely different character. In Houston, Texas, there is a gifted young colored man who is achieving great success as a teacher and instructor of his race. Him, the Houston *Age* describes as "a filthy negro educated at Oberlin College, the hot-bed of all that is low, degraded, beastly, and despicable." Does any one doubt that this is a truthful indication of the real feelings of the majority of the Southern whites toward their colored fellow citizens and the institutions which are developing them into the worth and usefulness of intelligent character and citizenship?

LETTERS from California state that the Eastern drain of gold from that State is playing havoc with business there, completely demoralizing trade, and throwing a damper on everything. Everybody who owes a dollar east hurries up and remits to get the advantage of the premium, and the foreign capitalists remit it to sell while it is high, expecting to bring it back at a reduced figure. Not less than sixteen or seventeen million dollars have already been shipped from San Francisco, and the drain goes on at the rate of a million a week. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

If this thing goes on every enterprise in the State will have to suspend, for we will have a hard dollar to bless ourselves with. If we had adopted currency, as we should have done, we would not have had these periodical raids and spells of cramps. It was the greatest financial mistake a country ever made, and those who did it know that now, and have known it all along, but would never acknowledge their error. We should have had greenbacks for a circulating medium and sold our gold at a profit. Prices would have been the same in paper as we now pay in gold, and there would have been no loss on the money that the thousands of people brought who would have come here to purchase property and settle. It has been a great drawback to our prosperity unquestionably, and we all see it now—that is, the general public—although the bankers won't acknowledge it.

QUITE an important impetus has been given to the Grange co-operation movement on the Pacific coast, by a favorable decision against the Grangers' San Francisco agents, who transferred 15,453 sacks of wheat to a merchant vessel and then failed. Suit was brought to recover from the party who had received the agent's transfer, and the case has just been settled in the Supreme Court of the State, on a ruling "that a factor cannot pledge as security for his individual debt the goods of his principal consigned to him for sale, nor can the receiver set up his own title to defeat a pledge of the property made by the other, on the plea that the parties who received the property acted in good faith in the ordinary course of business and for value, more especially as the agent's receiver knew that the Grangers were the owners of the property; therefore he did not receive it in good faith within the meaning of the law." This verdict gave the Grangers $31,635 77, with interest, all in gold, from October 21, 1874. Other suits involving over $1,000,000 have since been settled. This has reassured the California farmers, and they are now taking advantage of State legislation by applying for charters for banks and a general business association to handle all the produce of the State, the board of directors being chosen one from each county. Should this organization prove successful, similar consolidations of agriculturists in other States, looking to co-operation on a large scale, will undoubtedly be made.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The uneasiness which is felt in Europe concerning the probabilities of war, does not spring from any immediate indications of probable strife, nor from any quarrel between prominent nations. The feeling between France and Germany is not, it is true, a cordial one, and years must elapse before the dislikes begotten of the late war are moderated or toned down. France keeps up her army to the fighting point, as does Germany, also; but that does not indicate a hostile purpose on the part of either toward the other. Public necessity compels both to keep their armies on the war footing; and it is not probable that either has the slightest desire or design to renew a conflict that was exhausting and destructive to both. The cause lies deeper than that, and beyond it. There is no national quarrel pending; there is nothing on the surface to indicate where or how a war is to break out; yet every European Government, and all the thinking people in Europe, are uneasy and fearful of an outbreak that has, as yet, given no open signs of its coming.

This feeling of apprehension and fearfulness has not yet found decided expression in words; but it is easy to glean, from stray indications here and there, that the danger apprehended is a Religious War, or a war having its origin in religious questions. The aggressive attitude of the Pope, and of the Ultramontane party that sustains him, and the almost fierce persistence of Germany in its determination to make the Church subordinate to the State, must lead either to the submission of one to the other, or to a war that must certainly involve Austria, Italy, Germany, France and Belgium, and probably England and Russia.

It may be asked, who is to make war upon Germany, since it takes two to make a quarrel? The answer belongs to the future, but the purpose of the Ultramontanes will undoubtedly be to form a league of the Catholic governments that will be of sufficient strength to stand up against Germany. This, if formed, will probably include France, Belguim, Spain, Portugal, and possibly Austria, against Germany and Italy at first, involving eventually Holland and all the other Protestant countries of Europe. England and Russia could hardly keep out of such a fight, and it is almost certain, if it once breaks out, to involve the whole of Europe.

We do not wonder, therefore, at the prevalent uneasiness in Europe. It is not at all likely that the fight thus dreaded will break out soon. The progress of events leading up to such results is always slow. But the drift is all in that direction. Already Germany is calling Belgium to account for taking part in its quarrel with the Pope. Belgium pleads innocence, of course, and institutes an inquiry to quiet the fears of her neighbor; but Belgium has, beyond doubt, meddled to some extent in the matter, and will be driven to meddle more, as will France, and Spain, and Portugal. Germany will resist the meddling, and call them to a strict account for it; but, in the end, things will drift inevitably toward an armed collision which, once begun, will spread from the center to the utmost circumference of Europe.

It is, of course, possible to steer clear of all these difficulties, and avoid a conflict which every one fears; but it is not probable that sufficient coolness of head will prevail, when the crisis arrives, to secure a peaceful settlement. The Pope and the Jesuits are arrogant, lofty and exacting; and these are qualities that beget strife, rather than hinder it.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the great Confederate strategist, has been chosen to act as Chief Marshal at the North Carolina Centennial of Independence, on the 20th of May.

Choy Awah, of Washington, a Chinaman, claims the precedence of Mr. Yung Wing, of Hartford, in attaining United States citizenship, he having become a citizen last November.

A paper printed in New Hampshire reports that a girl who was severely injured (it does not say how) in Stafford county, that State, eleven months ago, has lived for the past three months exclusively on pea-nuts. At first she could eat nothing but pea-nuts.

The very vexed question of the authorship of the Saxe Holm Stories has at last been settled. Saxe Holm is a lady, accomplished, unmarried, and on the sunny side of forty "years." Her name is quaint and Quaker-like—Ruth Ellis—and her home is in a small village in Central New York.

And now the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory has its clerical scandal. Rev. Henry J. Williams, who had gathered a great reputation for his piety there, and who recently married a fine young Kansas woman, turns out to be an ex-convict of the Kansas penitentiary, to have elected much of people and to have been a gay Lothario.

It turns out that Major Calhoun, for several years United States Pension Agent at Philadelphia, who gained his position on the strength of his supposed services in the Union army, was in fact a Confederate, placed in Libby prison as a spy, where his presence among the Union prisoners gave him the opportunity to procure himself off for one of them when the Confederate cause went down. He is now in Georgia, editing a rebel paper.

Henry Clapp, who was for many years well known among literary men in New York city, is dead. Beginning life as an apprentice on board a schoolship, he soon became tired of the monotony of sea life and entered into mercantile pursuits, first in Boston and afterward in New Orleans. Later he traveled through the country as a temperance lecturer, in which character he also distinguished himself in England. He was an earnest advocate of abolition, expressing his views on the public platform and in the press. About twenty-five years ago he came to this city, and was engaged by Albert Brisbane to translate the works of Fourier. He also joined the *Saturday Press*, in which many of his brightest articles appeared, subsequently he accepted a position on the staff of the *Leader*, and wrote occasionally for the periodical press. As "Figaro" he was known to a large circle of readers. He began life as an idealist, an earnest reformer, a friend of humanity, but he degenerated into a perpetual tippler and his own worst foe. He had a great deal of wit, and never lost the art of epigrammatic speech. His Socratic face and shambling figure of late years flitted through the scenes he once made a part of, like a dimly remembered ghost.

A Conundrum for "Parallax."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

CANTON, Ohio, April 9, 1875.

In your issue of the 7th, I notice an article in which the statement is made that the "earth is a circular plane." Now, admitting this to be true, how does the author account for the peculiar action of the *pendulum*? Hoping this question will be plainly answered I am, respectfully, yours,

ARGUS FAIRFAX.

NOT only has it been made hot for Ketle, the rascally professional postoffice contractor, but the investigation has been pushed far enough by the authorities to satisfy them that the fraudulent practice of substituting lower bids after regular proposals had been received and stamped has been carried on for many years, and originated during President Johnson's administration, when Randall was Postmaster General. Thus far only a partial statement of facts has been made public, and the exposure which is yet to come will create great excitement.

HERE comes a Wisconsin girl, vouched for by the *Woman's Journal*: "She is a slight, slender girl, seventeen years of age. She is equally at home with the mower, reaper, horse rake, plough-handles, hoe, or any other implement of farm work. She will shear as many sheep in a day as the best of shearers. And when her day's work is done in the field, she will turn to the cutting and making of the children's dresses, or in other ways help her mother about the house. Two years ago her father had a young untamed horse. She broke the horse to the saddle, rode him at a county fair, and took the first premium over three competitors."

It is spring; the lifted rivers roll off their icy coverlids, the skies glow with closer enfolding, and every breath brings whispers of enfranchisement.

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

Abington and Its Local Celebrities—The Home of John B. Floyd—The Mixing of Blood—The Civil Rights Bill Unpopular—Slavery Not Entirely Abolished—A Father Seeking to Rescue His Children from Bondage—Political Status of the Population—The New York "Tribune," Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ABINGTON, VA., April 8, 1875.

Thinking that your readers might wish to hear from this side of Mason and Dixon's line, I propose giving you a short history of what I have seen and heard during my perambulations in "Old Virginny."

Abington is one of the oldest towns in the Old Dominion. It is the county-seat of Washington, and contains a population of about fifteen hundred. It is located about twenty-two hundred feet above the level of the sea. From this place you can look into the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. The Martha Washington and Jackson Institutes are located here, the latter named after Stonewall Jackson. This was the home of John B. Floyd, Esq., Secretary of War, the Jackson Institute being in the same building formerly occupied by him as a dwelling house. The people are among the "F. F. V.s." The colored population is quite numerous, although miscegenation and the bleaching process has left but few of the original Africans. Of course, the "Civil Rights bill" is very obnoxious to these old "F. F. V.s," they being opposed to negro equality. They cannot tolerate the sights conferred on the colored men by this bill. Their opposition appears very strange, when you consider the fact that the very best blood of these old Virginia families flows through the veins of a great portion of the colored people. There was pointed out to me a likely young mulatto, named Orville Trigs Floyd, whose father was John B. Floyd, and his mother a full blooded wench. It is said by those who know, that he is the very image of his "daddy." Also, among the belles of Abington is Belle Mahone, aged about nineteen years, a dusky daughter of the Sonth, whose father is the rebel General Mahone, of Norfolk, and whose mother was a slave and almost a pure African.

There are but few white Republicans here, but plenty of black ones—no Democrats at all—they are all Conservatives. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are the *demigods*. Slavery is not entirely extinct, notwithstanding the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution. The records of the United States Courts here will show that a colored man named Albert Bethal was compelled to apply to the United States Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure the release from slavery of his two children, named George and Martha, aged thirteen and fifteen years. It appears that Bethal and his two children were the property of one George W. Palmer, of Saltville, near this place, before the war. The father was sold by Palmer to a slave-owner at Aiken, S. C. When Sherman made his march to the sea, Bethal was released from bondage; being a skilled mechanic, he continued to work at his trade until a few days since, when he came here to get his two children. Palmer refused to give them up, and spirited them away. The father applied to United States Judge Reeves, Western District of Virginia, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as above stated, which was granted and served on Palmer by United States Marshal Gray. The hearing has not yet been had. Bethal has also brought a civil suit against Palmer, laying his damages at $50,000. Palmer is a man of great wealth. I have no doubt but that thousands of these poor creatures are still held in bondage throughout the South. Since the "civil wave" of law has all thus swept more than eighty ex-confederate soldiers and rebel generals into Congress, they do not think that the "lost cause" is lost.

Greeley received but few votes here; although he wanted to shake hands across the "bloody chasm," he found but few *shakers* on this side of Mason and Dixon's line. I asked a leading conservative, yesterday, why Greeley did not run better? He said, "we could not vote for Greeley—he stands indicted in our country for publishing incendiary documents through his *Tribune*." Still, I notice, the *Tribune* is the leading New York journal taken here. It would seem that consistency is not one of the virtues of these "Old Virginny" people—Whitelaw Reid being much more popular among the confederates than was old Horace, who hailed Jeff Davis.

INDEX.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If thou are not pure of mind,
Think not the pure God to find.
No pilgrimage makes him a saint.
Who was not one before he went.

The bones of winter whiten on the hills.

The spring rush of fools to the Black Hills has begun.

"A lick and a promise," is what they say in San Francisco, now.

There is every prospect of another good fruit season in California.

With the spring the miner's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of lodes.

It looks as though Rhode Island were about to be governed by Hazzard.

Saratoga Lake is again to be the scene of the inter-collegiate regatta, and July 14 the day.

Russia is going to build a government railroad, about a thousand miles long, into Siberia.

The immortal J. N. has at length lifted the veil for the last time. He is on the other side.

The saying that "righteousness exalteth a nation" has no reference to the Democratic party.

There are only fifteen thousand real estate holders in New York city, in a population of a million.

President Grant will be present at the Mecklenburg, N. C., centennial celebration on the 20th of May.

The widow of the late Emperor of China is really dead. It is thought she died of a broken China heart.

Kansas has not been destroyed by the misfortunes of the past year or two. She is swarming with immigrants.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has widened its columns. It is to be hoped it will broaden its vision to correspond.

Some of the statisticians who are investigating negro life, have found that that race above all others abhor suicide.

The fight over the will of the late Capt. E. B. Ward, the Detroit ironmaster, has found its way into the Michigan Legislature.

Germany is now furnishing Russia with large proportions of the manufactured goods formerly supplied exclusively by England.

An English paper offers a reward for the recovery of a "lady's black fur tail." This should be inquired into by the opponents of Darwin.

The English Parliament will vote an adequate amount for defraying the expenses of the British representatives at the Centennial.

Homeless. There are 500,000 New Yorkers living in houses who have neither present nor prospective interest in their habitations.

The Philadelphia *Star* comes to the sorrowful conclusion that there is not an absolutely honestly-managed municipality in the country.

Civilization slowly but certainly elevates the mean duration of human life. As many live now to seventy as lived to forty-three 300 years ago.

California papers roughly estimate that the agricultural products of that State for this year will crowd hard on to the value of a hundred million dollars.

The most curious freak of one of the recent cyclones in Georgia was the driving of a hickory tree about two feet in diameter four feet deeper into the ground.

In time of peace prepare for war. The total military force of Germany comprises 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,790 horses, and 2,700 field and 820 siege guns.

What does the fact that the French Government is summoning citizens of France resident in foreign countries to return home and do military service, mean?

A game of chess between Germany and New York, which was started in 1859 by correspondence, was concluded last week, after having been in progress for sixteen years.

Notwithstanding that he had been in Congress for a good spell, Congressman Poole, of Tennessee, lost a prize in a recent Nashville spelling match on "k-a-e-p-e-t."

An international scientific congress, in connection with an exposition of archæological, anthropological and mineral collections, will take place at Nancy, France, July next.

In Cincinnati, during the second week in May, a chorus of 850 voices, accompanied by Theodore Thomas' orchestra, numbering 110 members, will repeat the May musical festival of 1873.

Only seventeen per cent. of the inhabitants of New York city are native born of native born parents, while nearly eighty-three per cent. are foreigners and the children of foreigners.

A great International Horticultural Exhibition is to be held in Cologne, from August 25th, to September 25th. Every description of implements and machines relating to the subject will be admissible.

A decided improvement is looked for in steamship traffic next month, both in the grain and passenger business. March and April are always dull months. They belong to a period "between hay and grass."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS OF OUR YOUTH. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Set to Music. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers need only to be reminded that this charming book is by the gifted Miss Muloch. It contains thirty-eight songs, set to music; all the poetry is by Miss Muloch, except three. These dainty songs are wedded to suitable music, making the collection worthy to adorn any parlor. The book is exquisitely printed and robed in tasteful binding. These songs are not merely a jingle of words without sense or meaning, but are composed of beautiful thoughts, and high toned. It is the kind that may enter any household, and is calculated to elevate the standard of music. For sale, also, by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

RECOLLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS—1813—1873. By John Earl Russell. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

A mere cursory glance at this work will not impress the reader favorably, as the chief portion comprises events that are of little importance to Americans. It is, however, a valuable book in many respects, as we have historical facts covering a period of sixty years, some of which have had a bearing upon the civilization of the age. The venerable statesman entered public life before he had attained his majority, and continued in active political life until he had reached the age of four score and four. The character of these "recollections and suggestions," is high toned and devoid of court scandal. Earl Russell's course during our late civil war was not defensible, but his acknowledgment of having erred in the "Alabama" affair, should be regarded as an ample apology. His manly words against Ritualism in the Church of England are timely. In a historical point the book will be highly prized and will aid in establishing many things that heretofore were clouded with doubt. The book is a fine specimen of printing.

SOCIAL PRESSURE. By Sir Arthur Helps, K. C. B., author of "Friends in Council," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those of our readers who are familiar with that choice bit of high-toned literature, "Friends in Council," will appreciate this work, which is really a lengthening out of the same web of social topics. These essay-talks grew out of the gathering of a few choice literary spirits, who had spent portions of their time in reading brief essays well flavored between with spicy discussions. The idea runs through the book that the need for reform in social matters will do more, humanly viewed, toward accelerating political and ecclesiastical reforms than anything else. This is the great "social pressure." The style is elegant and chaste, and by some Sir Arthur is regarded as the Addison of the period, whilst others think it is faulty and unworthy of imitation. Aside from the topics discussed the book belongs to the class of wholesome literature, and in view of the author's recent death, commands much admiration among scholars.

TEN YEARS WITH SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS: An Inquiry concerning the Etiology of certain Phenomena called Spiritual. By Francis Gerry Fairfield. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Spiritualism has awakened much inquiry and investigation, and yet there is a degree of mystery about the subject that is bewildering to the ordinary mind. In this work the author gives assurance that he submits the result of ten years actual experience and from accredited witnesses. He gives valuable information of a medical and physiological character, that renders the subject intelligible to the unscientific. Among the important chapters are cases of "Nervo-Psychic Phenomena," "Nerve-Atmosphere and its Agency in Nervo-Molecular Physics," "Nervo-Dynamic Phenomena," "Physiology of the Volition and Intelligence," etc. The book is a valuable contribution to the subject of Spiritualism.

DAYS NEAR ROME. By Augustus J. C. Hare. Author of "Memorials of a Quiet Life, etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this delightful book, two volumes in one, the same cultured hand is seen that produced so much interest in "Memorials of a Quiet Life." We have a faithful picture of in and around Rome that the cultivated and lover of the beautiful would admire. Few that have visited Rome have been able to penetrate its hidden recesses and discover its beauty and greatness as Mr. Hare. Through out its pages there are woven bits of history and classic lore, prose and poetry, which lend additional beauty to the charming book. Possessed of artistic taste and rare gifts as an artist, the work abounds with elegant sketches taken on the spot. Accompanying these sketches disquisitions are given that will be especially serviceable to those who may wish to see that country for themselves. In this respect it is a guide book that will be highly appreciated by intelligent and cultivated travelers. The book is a fine specimen of printing.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESCENT AND DARWINISM. By Oscar Schmidt, Professor in the University of Strasburg. With twenty-six wood cuts. Vol. XIII. of the International Series. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume has aroused almost as much ire as Dr. Draper's "Conflict of Religion and Science" among the Christian scholars of the land. The assumptions of scientific scholars and assertions against Christianity, are not allowed to go unchallenged. In some respects Professor Schmidt's work is entitled to much praise for its research and scientific information, but his views are too strongly tinctured with atheistical notions, to make his views palatable by theologians. His views are virtually in favor of Dawinism, and yet he gives a coloring beyond Mr. Darwin, who admitted a creating intelligence, while he takes issue with him on this point. The aim of the writer in assuming his basis of argument is to level his blows at revealed and natural religion. We appropriate the words of another as to Prof. Schmidt's belief. He questions the views of a personal God as imminent in human nature, as well as the idea of conscience as being anything more than an accident of education. Freedom of the will is "the collective result of natural causes," and no common property of mankind. It assumes an indefinite antiquity for man, the unreason of miracles, and proclaims the scientific gospel of the dignity of man as the most progressive animal known to natural history. The two last volumes, twelfth and thirteenth, of the International Series, has awakened fears that this collection of scientific works have deteriorated from the high standard of the earlier volumes of the series. We hope these fears are groundless, and that the succeeding volumes may be of such a character that science will not be arrayed against Christianity.

A REPLY to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." By the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This "Reply" reflects the Catholic view of the subject of Gladstone's strictures, but is not an answer by any means. History sustains Gladstone. Let the reader read Dr. Capel's "Reply" and then Gladstone's "Vaticanism," and that will be enough.

THE MORALITY OF PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS. An essay. By William B. Wheeden. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The substance of this volume was read at the Unitarian National Conference at Saratoga Springs, last summer, since which the subject has been elaborated into its present book form. While Mr. Wheeden is a decided temperance man, he argues that the moderate drinker and teetotaler have precisely the same rights before the law, and further, that science does not establish the fact that all use of liquor, save for medical or mechanical purposes, is wrong. He regards prohibition laws a failure. Both classes of temperance men will find abundant material for thought, and those who regard the subjugation of intemperance, like any other evil, by the Gospel instead of the civil law, and the advocates of a Prohibitory law. Mr. Wheeden's logic is a pretty strong fortress to overcome.

HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY. Rules and Exercises on English Composition. By the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, M. A., Head Master of the City of London School. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Although this thin volume contains only eighty pages, it embodies matter of signal importance to English scholars, and would be an excellent text book for schools. Among the excellent features, in writing clearly, is to prevent the use of needless words or synonymes. Examples are given of excessive verbiage, corrected and condensed. Prof. Abbott gives in the three first pages an index of rules, fifty-six in number, which contains the *gist* in a nutshell. It ought to have a wide sale, as the expense of the work is light.

BAZAR BOOK OF THE HOUSEHOLD. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is so much in this work to admire that we are not careful to note some things relating to marriage and social questions. The views are so common-sense, high-toned and intelligently expressed that this volume, like the preceding ones of the series, must command the attention of the thoughtful and virtuous. There are many questions discussed that the queens of our households should know. Without much amplitude in the presentation of subjects, the concise and practical style enables readers to supply whatever detail sare lacking.

Harper's Select Novels.

A STRANGE WORLD, by Miss M. E. Braddon, is a stirring romance. The chief interest of the story shows the effects of a mysterious murder, upon life and character. It might be classed of a sensational type, and is so to some extent. The story contains some fine pictures true to life.

THE MAID OF KILLEENA, and OTHER STORIES, by William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," Etc. These stories are distinct compositions, and yet are connected by a slight thread. They may be read separately, or continuously and appear to grow naturally out of one another. They are fine specimens of story telling.

LOVE'S VICTORY. By B. L. Farjeon, although a very small book of some seventy-five pages, contains a charming love story. The novels are for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., of this city, and the last named also by R. S. Davis & Co.

Peterson's Novels.

A LIFE'S SECRET, by Mrs. Henry Wood, regarded as one of her most fascinating productions, especially in the narration of facts and portraiture of the central characters. Many of her novels, like "East Lynne," have had a great run.

THE HAUNTED TOWER, by Mrs. Henry Wood, is printed from the author's manuscript in advance of its publication in Europe, and is believed to be one of the most powerfully written romances of this prolific and popular writer.

THE PIRATE, by Sir Walter Scott, price 25 cents, is the fifth volume of a new edition of the Waverly Novels. The merit of these novels are well known.

THE FOGGY NIGHT AT OFFORD, by Mrs. Henry Wood, paper cover, 25 cents, is a story of dramatic power, and will be interesting to many of her admirers.

These novels are for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co. of this city.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being a benefit, is a positive detriment, if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can act upon, and thus aggravates indigestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provoken a wholesome appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful rapidity that at the proper time the stomach is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. It is the very fact that it facilitates digestion that renders the national stomachic such a powerful conductor of nature in instituting those reparative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

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Equally Good Bargains in Finest Cashmeres.
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Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Small Fruits for Market and Private Gardens, of the best varieties. Pear Trees of some varieties, bearing trees. Address to Pittsburgh Postoffice.

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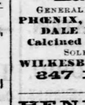

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TTSu

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh shows signs of increasing activity, and the tone of the market is decidedly improved. The larger banks say that they have some difficulty in employing their funds satisfactorily, but the institutions that depend for their custom on the retail dealers and not on the large manufacturers, are finding their money taken up as rapidly as they could wish. With the prospect of a peaceable solution of the differences between the manufacturers and their employees there was a very material improvement of demand for goods coming from the small dealers dependent on the working men for buyers, but now that affairs have returned to the former state of inaction this demand has suddenly ceased. The Monongahela wharf presents a scene of life and motion encouraging to the coal men, and the shipments now bound for the lower markets cannot but infuse new vitality into that important branch of our local industries.

—We have received a copy of Superintendent Chapman's report of the condition of the leading life insurance companies doing business in New York, from which we learn that seven companies have collapsed during 1874. One company has been compelled to withdraw from the State, unable to sustain itself against the excessive competition for business. The companies remaining are reported to be stronger than ever, and in every way in better condition than at the close of 1873.

While fewer policies have been issued, the surplus of the companies above the legal reinsurance fund has been largely increased.

The improvement the Superintendent attributes to greater economy in management, more care in the organization of the medical department, the weeding out of bad risks, and a more critical supervision of the doings of subordinates.

So much scepticism has been felt on the part of policy holders as to whether the companies actually held the securities reported by them, that Mr. Chapman has felt it his duty to enter into this subject at some length. He states that the law requires every life insurance company organized in the State or coming from a foreign country, to deposit in the insurance department $100,000 in satisfactory securities, before it is permitted to do business. Companies from other States of the Union are exempt from this obligation, unless those States compel deposits from New York companies doing business there, and in that case a similar amount is exacted from them. Reciprocal laws of this nature are in force in nearly all the States. To quiet the apprehension of policy holders, Mr. Chapman assures them that the securities deposited with him will not be delivered up except upon an order of the courts, unless the law is clear and explicit, leaving him no option but to surrender them.

As nearly every business man now considers it as much his duty to insure his life as to insure his house and stock of goods, the status of life companies is a matter of public interest. It is, therefore, gratifying to state that the report of their condition, as given by Mr. Chapman, for the year 1874 is eminently satisfactory.

—The Comptroller of the Currency reports that during the past month twenty applications were made for currency by newly-organized national banks. The amount of currency given to these banks was $1,770,000. Although the demand for an increase in the volume of the currency comes from the West, it is a surprising fact that only a small portion of the new issue has gone to that section. Of the $1,770,000 of currency distributed to new banks last month $1,000,000 went to the Eastern and Middle States, $250,000 to the West, and $20,000 to the South. Of $890,000 issued to banks already in operation, $850,000 went to the Middle and Eastern States, and only $90,000 to the West.

We have the following from one of our exchanges:

"Was cash to lend? The Khedive of Egypt wants about $75,000,000, for which he offers to pay twelve per cent a year and pay it once a month. He wants to get rid of a large floating debt of about that amount. Had any of the ancient Pharaohs been 'short' seventy five millions, they would have just pressed down an edict levying a special tax on the needed sum on any of the Egyptians who might have been best able to pay it. Had these Egyptians declined to pay up, the alternative would have been the manufacture of their persons into mummies. But the fashions change, even in Egypt; mummies are not in demand for setting up steam in the locomotives which thunder along the Egyptian railways, and 12 per cent per month cannot be made, therefore, payable in London, are offered at 'par and accrued interest.'"

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions at the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 12, 1875.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1862, coup.	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1864, coup.	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865, coup.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new, coup.	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1867, coup.	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868, coup.	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
10-40's, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
6's, currency	126	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½
Central Pacific 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Western Union Tel.	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Panama	99½					
Wells-Fargo Express	87½					
Adams Express	63½					
United States Express	62					
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Erie preferred	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Michigan Central	104½					
Illinois Central	104½					
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93½					
Chicago & North-western	38					
Stock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
N. York Commission	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Do preferred	36					
Walash, common	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fort Wayne	96½					
Ohio & Mississippi	31½					
Union Pacific	72¾	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Michigan Southern	91½					
Hannibal & St. Jos.	28					
Iron Mountain	18½					
Ohio & Miss.	31½					
Tennessee, old	70½					
Tennessee, new	34½					
South Carolina, 6's	30					
Virginia, new	34					

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 12, 1875.

The movement of merchandise, in a wholesale and jobbing way to-day was moderately active, with a strong feeling in the leading staples of produce. The advance of the season and the liberal supply of butter and eggs coming in, both by river and rail, makes the prices of these staples weak, but the other articles of grain, flour and produce show a strong and active feeling.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and River since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,865	Apples, bbls	325
Corn, bush	1,000	Dried fruit, lbs	30
Barley, bush	1,900	Rye, bush	80
Oats bush	818	Butter, pkgs	1,200
Potatoes, bush	1,000	Potatoes, bus	2,226
Hay, bales	130	Eggs, pkgs	208

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. Small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fairly active grain market to-day, transactions were moderately brisk at firm prices. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35; choice No. 1 extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 22; amber do $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Indiana red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn is firm. We quote shelled at 58c for white; 59@60c for mixed; 57@58c for yellow mixed; car steady at 58@59c for yellow on track; 57@57½c for mixed. There was little demand for oats at the recent advance. We quote at 40@42c for white; 39@40c for mixed. Barley is dull at $1 25@1 30 for No. 2 fall. Rye was entirely nominal both as to receipts and quotations.

FLOUR—The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 10 in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; Wisconsin $7 75; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; red winter flour $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 50@5 75; buckwheat $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Market dull and with a large stock, prices are depressed. We quote prime timothy on track at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is held at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $ ₱ cwt; shorts at $ ₱ cwt; $ ₱ cwt; middlings at $ ₱ cwt; $ ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $ ₱ cwt; oil meal $ ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a quiet and unchanged market. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium dull at $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—Prime yellow new wax is quoted at 3½@3¾c ₱ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 3¾@3¾c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—Is steady at 15¼@17c ₱ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer, 17@18c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—The market is easier. We quote at 20@22c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh. Receipts today were quite large, being 1,208 packages by river, and 62 packages by rail.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ℔, 30@36c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ℔ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25. The stock of maple sweets is not large, and the market is steady.

POTATOES—The liberal supply makes the market a trifle easier but does not materially lower prices. We quote from store at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless at 65@1 10; other grades 95c@$1 05. Sales on track were limited at $1 05 @1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows; $1 00@1 05 for Peerless.

PROVISIONS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ ℔; dried blackberries at 6½@7c ₱ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 9½@10c ₱ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 22½@25c ₱ ℔ for clover in comb; basket lots, 20c. Medium pickles are quoted at $5 00 ₱ barrel; $3 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Conversed is moderately active; quotable at $5 00@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 00@2 75 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95 @2 05; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets $6 50@7 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

Trade to-day was at about the average stage of activity for this season, there being a moderate jobbing trade. Prices are steady as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20 c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	19½c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	35½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		Molasses.	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	70c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Strictly ch'c	65c
Imperial	45@55c	Good	55c
Japan	35@55c	Syrups.	
Oolong	35@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	35@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8½@8¾c	Starch.	₱ ℔.
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	5 c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Silver gloss	10½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	Raisins.	
Alspice	17½c@18c	Layers, ₱ b	$3 25
Cassia	25 @25 c	Valentias, ₱ b	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Currants, ₱ b	9 c
Pepper	20 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		Soaps.	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 50
Stearine	15 c	Babbitt's best	7 00
Soda.		Do. N. Y. City	5 50
Bicarb, in pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7
Bicarb, in ₱ papers	8c		

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 5½@5¾c ₱ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 13@13½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½@14c.

HAMS—Sugar cured ham is quoted at 14c ₱ ℔. Sugar cured shoulders at 10½@ 11c ₱ ℔; Kentucky cured hams are quoted at 14c; dried beef hams 13½@15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and advanced. We quote at $23 50@24 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, at 9½@9¾c; leaf bbls do 10½c; in buckets, 12½c; in 3 ℔ caddies, 13c; in 5 ℔ caddies do, 12½c; in 3 ℔ pails do, 13½c; in 5 ℔ do, 13½c; in 6 ℔ do, 13c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 81 12 @ 1 20 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ℔ for choice, and 7½@7¾c for medium.

Manufacturing Merchandise.

ALES—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, with prices depressed and weak. We quote Scotch at $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel; India ale at $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kiderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 44 gallons, $12 00@13 00; bottled, $20 00 @22 50@25 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's ale, $5 50@6 00 ₱ dozen; do porter, $4 75@5 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cunningham's, bottled by Bass, $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Coobranee's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at 94c@$1 00 ₱ gallon. Highwines are quoted at 81 15@1 17 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, 4½@4 25 ₱ cwt for full test; common $3 25@3 50; black band $5 00; muriate $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $6 00@6 50; nitrate of soda $4 50@4 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: 1 cans $3 50; 5 ℔ cans $6 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₱ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is steady and active. Choice hurl is quotable at 6½@7c; inferior to good to choice stalk brush, 1½@2½c; inferior brush, 2½@3½c. Brooms are unchanged. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $2 75; No. 2 hurl, $3 00; No. 4, $3 50; No. 5, $4 00; No. 6, $4 25; No. 3 carpet, $4 50; No. 4 do, $4 75; fancy parlor, $5 00; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@ 2 00.

COKE—Is steady at $2 50@3 00 ₱ ton, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is steady at $7 00 ₱ ton, delivered, in car lots; on trucks $8 50 ₱ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $7 00@ 7 50 ₱ bbl; Portland cement $7 50@8 00 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $4 25@4 50; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Freedom $1 75@1 85; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel. Calcined plaster—French $1 00@ 4 50 ₱ barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per ton; Michigan, $3 25@3 50. Wall plaster $3 00@3 25.

CHEMICALS AND CRUDE DYE—Quotations are given at 47 2@48 ₱ ℔ for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

COPPERAS—We quote Kentucky rough at $1 00 @1 05 ₱ ton; double dressed 1½@1¾c ₱ ℔.

FARINA—Sailing packets are papers 6½@7c; straw wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw wrapping, factory rates $1 25@1 30; book papers 6@ 6½c ₱ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ℔; and woolen at 4@5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SPICED WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₱ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $4 50. Wreak firm and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring at 1 21@1 31½; No. 3 do at 1 06@1 16; No. 2 Chicago at 1 21@1 31½; No. 1 Milwaukee at 1 24@1 26; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring at 1 16@1 30; amber at 1 31@1 32; white at 1 35@1 42. Rye firm at 74@75c; State at $1 07. Barley and malt unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Corn mills receipts 1,000 bush; the mixed Western 60@62½c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 6,000 bushels; mixed Western 36@38c; white Western 39@42c. Hay firm at 70@75c per 100 ℔. Lard lower at 9½@9¾c. Pork firm at 23 50@23 75. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet. Middles firm; long clear 12½c; sales 1,000 boxes. Whisky firm; lard lower; prime steam 13½c. Butter heavy; Western 12@22c. Cheese quiet at 12½@13c. Cloverseed quiet. Whisky lower at $1 12½@1 13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales 5,000 bbls; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 00@5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio family $5 75@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 00; Western family $6 50@7 00; red $1 30@1 31; amber at 31½@1 33. Rye wanted at $1 10. Corn quiet and firmer; yellow and mixed 56@56½c. Oats in moderate demand; white 34@35c; mixed 32@33c. Provisions firm. Pork at 00@22 75. Beef unchanged. Hams smoked 13@13½c; sugar cured 14@15½c. Whisky—Western iron bound offered at $1 14, without buyers. Petroleum—refined 20c; crude in bbls 9½c. Cloverseed—Western 11½c; timothy and flaxseed unchanged. Butter quiet—New York and Bradford county extra 25@26c; do firsts 23@25c. Cheese steady; Western 10@10½c. Eggs lower; Western 21 @22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 50@4 75; extra $5 00@5 12½; do family $5 50@6 75. Wheat firmer; No. 1 amber Western $1 40@1 50; No. 2 do $1 32@1 38; No. 1 red $1 32@1 35. No. 2 red $1 32@1 33. Corn—Western mixed 95c. Oats firm; white Western 41@42c; mixed 39c. Rye quiet at $1 12. Coffee firm; Rio 15½@18½c. Hay dull at $17 24. Whisky quiet at $1 12½@1 14. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork $23 75@23 87 50. Bulkmeats quiet and nominal; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c. Bacon dull and nominal at $23 87½. Lard quiet; steam held at 13½c; kettle 13½c. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; shoulders 9

CITY MATTERS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL residing above the Monongahela bridge, on the South Side, who have failed to receive the paper during the past few days, are requested to leave their names at the counting room. The carrier who has been serving this route is no longer in our employ, and arrangements are being made with another party for the delivery of the paper to all who may desire it.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 12, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
9 A.M.	29.877	50	71	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M.	29.800	60	49	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
7 P.M.	29.681	51	72	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.759 Highest thermom. 61
Mean thermometer.... 55 Lowest thermom.. 45

Rising Sun Flour.

Two cars bags will arrive to-day by the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 19th. Send to Rev. I. C. Persing, D.D., for catalogue.

Allegheny Death Record.

There were eighteen deaths in Allegheny last week, of the following causes: Congestion of brain, 2; scarlet fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 2; acute peritonitis, 2and of the following one each: Convulsions, gastric fever, old age, pleuro pneumonia, accident, asphyxia, hypertrophy of the heart. Of these ten were males and eight females.

Co-operative Iron Manufacturers.

It is said that a number of puddlers are negotiating for the lease of the Wharton rolling mill and one of the old Woods mills, both on the South Side. Two separate and distinct companies are conducting the negotiations, those who are after Wharton's mill being almost exclusively puddlers and iron workers, while the other embraces some outsiders, although the majority are iron workers. Each member of the company is to subscribe $1,000.

Barnes' Safe Triumphant

The attention of our readers, and especially of the mercantile community, is called to the advertisement elsewhere of Barnes' Star safes. Another triumph, of this manufacture of safes is proven. Pittsburghers, however, know that wherever put to trial these safes have the best and never found wanting. The safe referred to in the letter of recommendation and which withstood such a fiery ordeal, may be seen at Weyman's cigar store, Smithfield street.

Daylight Robbery.

Yesterday, when Mr. John Gast, of No. 23 Lowry street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, was taking his after dinner nap, he was awakened by a noise in the sitting room, adjoining the apartment which he occupied. Thinking the noise was made by his wife, Mr. Ga t settled himself for another nap, and enjoyed his rest until about three o'clock. When he put on his vest, which he had left in the sitting room, he found that his watch and chain, valued at $75, were missing. Then he knew that it was not his wife who disturbed his slumber.

Personal.

Mr. E. D. Weyburn who is well known to our readers as the late manager of the Pittsburgh office of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company has embarked in mercantile business, and will hereafter be found at No. 90 Smithfield street where he is prepared to furnish either at wholesale or retail, lamps, burners, carbon and daylight oils, gasoline ware and all other articles appertaining to the bill of lamps and oils. Mr. Weyburn is an affable and popular gentleman, and we in common with his numerous friends in this city wish him abundant success in his new business.

Blind Tom's Last Concert.

The last concert by that wonderful musical genius, "Blind Tom," at Masonic Hall last evening, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The various selections, comprising popular melodies, imitations, and several classical pieces were admirably rendered. An original composition entitled the Centennial Mazourka, by Mrs. Omohundro, of this city, was played for the first time in Tom's hearing, in an admirable manner by that lady, after which it was repeated from memory by Tom, and received with great applause. The piece is now in the hands of the publisher and will soon be issued.

Strike at the Eagle Cotton Mills.

About fifty operatives in the spinning department of the Eagle Cotton Mills, in Allegheny—young girls, ranging in ages from nine to sixteen years—refused to go to work yesterday morning, giving as a reason that the wages were too small. It seems the wages were reduced ten per cent. last fall, and the strikers claim that the time has come for a return to the former scale of wages. The proprietors of the mills say they cannot pay increased wages, and the strikers must resume at the reduced rate or remain out. As the dissatisfied operatives are all minors, under the control of their parents, it is thought the latter will whip and send them back to work this morning.

Hearing Postponed.

A hearing was to have taken place before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, in the case of the two brothers Gola, of Etna, charged by John Hartman with aggravated assault and battery. Frank Gola, it will be remembered, was shot by Hartman and severely wounded some week or ten days ago during an altercation between them, and he is now on bail for trial, on a charge of felonious assault. In the case before Alderman McMasters he charges that the brothers waylaid him and beat him and that the shooting was done in self defense. A certificate from a physician was presented stating that Frank Gola was still suffering from his injuries and not able to leave his house. On this account the hearing was postponed. The parties in this case are pudilers, and the difficulty originated in an attack on Hartman by the two Golas because he (Hartman) had gone to work at the reduced wages.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States against D. K. Kepler. The defendant having been indicted in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, at Nos. 1,388 and 1,390, for violation of the internal revenue laws, and having been arrested and brought into this court, and identified as the person in said indictment named, an order was made directing the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania to remove the said defendant to the district of Kansas, and deliver him into the custody of the Marshal for the last named district.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. steam on motion of T. J. Keenan, Esq., proctor, J. T. Ryan was allowed to intervene for his claim.

Francis H. Gibbs et al. vs. John I. Carter. An order was made for a trial by jury in the May terms.

In the matter of W. H. Porter, on the petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of the accounts and said bankrupt.

Thomas W. Briggs, executor, &c., vs. James A. Stewart. The rule to show cause why the libel should not be dismissed was made absolute and the libel dismissed. And the rule on defendant to show cause why he should not give security for costs, was discharged.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Crane vs. Jesse Smith; verdict for plaintiff, $187.

Hall, Beck & Co. vs. Wm. D. Cooper & Bro. Action to recover a bill of suit. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,078.66.

Kleber & Bro. vs. S. J. Crist. Action in replevin. Verdict for plaintiff, $500 20.

The divorce proceedings of Martha E. Hauch vs. Fred J. Hauch were discontinued.

The case of Thomas Collier and wife vs. Addison Arthurs is still on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hill & Co. vs. Hipperly; Scott vs. Harper & Voigt; Reed, assignee, vs. Bracken; Shroeder vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Co; Jones vs. Knauer; Tenth Ward Bank vs. Kennedy & Bro.; Keeny vs. Holliday (2); Grogan vs. Erbie; Hoddenpyle vs. Houk; Sheridan vs. Eaton; Brooke vs. Mueller; Seiferth & Co. vs. Barr; Feigenbaum vs. Pergal; Roanbright vs. Phillips; Rosenberg vs. Well Bros.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and Watson.

In the case of Jonathan Gallagher, trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank vs. Alexander Cowden, the jury found for the plaintiff for $1,055 50.

In the case of Joseph C. Bedell vs. Gottlieb Seidle, the Sheriff was permitted to pay into court the amount realized by sale of the personal property of the defendant, after deducting the costs of the writ.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wilton vs. Blume; Davidson *et al.* vs. Moorhead *et al.*; Joseph; same vs. same; Brunot *et al.* vs. Snowden; Stockdale, Trustee Dollar Savings Bank, vs. Rill (2); McClurg *et al.* vs. Pittridge; Patterson, for use, vs. Ben. Franklin Insurance Company (2); Sipe *et al.* vs. Miller; Thompson vs. Sullivan vs. Nation Trust Company; Garland vs. Steytler.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The account of the estate of Magdalena Wilhelm, deceased, was filed for confirmation.

Attorneys interested in cases on the audit list, are requested to give their attention to them, and designate their appearance, and for whom.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the case of N. Schaffner and F. W. Schaefer, indicted on information of Mr. Forsmith, oil inspector, for selling benzine as an illuminator, in violation of the oil act, a *nol. pros.* was entered as to the latter. The selling of oil below the legal test is a misdemeanor under the act of May 15, 1874.

Albert Stehl, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Matthew Grady, pleaded guilty.

Andrew Busia, indicted for misdemeanor under the Excise laws, on oath of Thos. O'Hanlan, was acquitted and the costs were divided.

In the case of Joseph Letzkus, indicted for selling liquor without license in the First ward, Pittsburgh, a *nol. pros.* was entered, it appearing that a federal officer had been honestly impressed with the belief that the premises had purchased the premises he had also obtained license.

Peter Berger, of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of William Fairbairn, pleaded guilty.

Wm. H. Cook was convicted of felonious assault and battery, on oath of Barney Sullivan.

In the case of Patrick Meenan, indicted for an attempt to ravish, on oath of John Monks, a *nolle. pros* was allowed. The defendant is quite young, and the support of a widowed mother.

In the case of J. W. White, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Milton, the jury was instructed that there was evidently no criminal intent, as the defendant thought he had a right to the goods in dispute. The jury acquitted without leaving the box.

SENTENCES.

The Court passed sentences upon the following offenders:

Wm. Cooper, convicted of assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Morgan, was fined five dollars and costs.

B. Hange, of Hartman township, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of James Lehman, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

Charles McCartney, indicted for felonious assault on oath of Mary Wirz and convicted of simple assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Thomas Dunn, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to jail for three months. Isaac Adolph was the prosecutor.

James Jackson, convicted of entering a dwelling with felonious intent, larceny and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to the mercy of the court, was sentenced to the workhouse for one year. Alex. Cargo was the prosecutor.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting — Election of Poor Guardians—Proposed Employment of "Tramps"—Street and Road Improvements—The Point Bridge—The Pest House Site.

A regular monthly meeting of the city Councils was held yesterday, but the session was rather dull.

SELECT BRANCH.

In this branch the following business was transacted:

Mr. Shipton moved to proceed to elect members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Beck and Phillips.

The motion prevailed and Messrs. Henry Hays, Thomas Jones, Thomas A. Rowley and Henry A. Freygogle were put in nomination. The roll was called and the vote was announced as follows:

Henry Hays	34
Thomas Jones	33
Henry A. Freygogle	12
Thomas A. Rowley	12

Messrs. Hays and Jones were declared duly elected.

The Chair announced the following appointments to committees: Mr. Wm. A. Herron, to Railroads and City Property; Mr. J. Schmidt, to Water and Allegheny Wharf; Mr. Chas. Jeremy, to Streets and Retrenchment and Reform; Mr. L. P. Viechnicki, to Monongahela Wharf and Claims and Accounts; Mr. Patrick Carr, to Appeals and Ordinances; Louis Clemens, to Bridges and Retrenchment and Reform.

The appointments were approved.

A number of viewers' reports were taken up and acted upon.

Mr. B. Darlington, a petition for vacation of Hill street. Referred.

Mr. Braun, a resolution providing for the repaving of Wood street. Referrred to Street Committee.

Mr. Metzgar, a resolution providing for a joint meeting of Councils to hear committees of citizens regarding location of the pest house.

Mr. Shipton objected and the chair stated that it must lay over if debate would come up.

Mr. Shipton moved to lay on the table which was carried.

Mr. Littell presented a communication from the Board of Health giving notice of vacancy in the Board by reason of the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless. Adopted.

Mr. Littell moved that joint session be held on next meeting day to elect a member to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance opening Mt. Oliver street, South Side. Referred.

EMPLOYMENT OF "TRAMPS."

Mr. Braun, a resolution to provide for the disciplined employment of "tramps" by the Street Committee and Street Commissioners. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a petition from wholesale merchants asking protection from agents "bummers" &c, who sell here without paying taxes especially huckesters and peddlers.

An ordinance accompanied the petition and they were, after some little debate, referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Also, a petition for privilege of using a portion of the Allegheny wharf as a horse market was referred to the Wharf Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Shipton presented the pay roll of the Board of Revision, amounting to $3,270. Approved.

Mr. Epping, from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance granting David Bly privilege to erect an iron clad building.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of passing the ordinance. Mr. Chiselett and others objected to the putting up of any more wooden buildings in the Seventeenth ward. After a short discussion the ordinance was read a second time, and then on motion of Mr. Aiken, further action was postponed.

ROAD ORDINANCES.

Mr. Breed, from the Ordinance Committee, an ordinance for the opening of Lake street, from Lincoln avenue to Wilson street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the grading of the same. Passed.

An ordinance for the grading of Wilson street, Twenty-first ward.

An ordinance for the opening of Moyran street. Passed.

An ordinance for the opening of Murray avenue. Passed.

An ordinance for the opening of Homewood avenue. Passed.

Mr. Littell called up the ordinance relative to the City Physician, defining his duties to be attendance upon sickness of prisoners at the station houses and fixing his salary at $300 per year. Passed.

POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. B. Darlington moved the reconsideration of the ordinance relative to the paving of approaches to the Point bridge.

Mr. H. Darlington offered an amendment relative to the assessment of damages. He stated that the object was to prevent any claim from the ferry company for damages.

After considerable discussion, a motion to postpone until next meeting was voted down. The Amendment was then adopted and the bill laid over.

Mr. Metzgar presented a resolution to hear citizens complaining about the location of the pest house but it was voted down.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented as follows: Petition of Lang & McKallip, for a switch on Railroad street, Thirty-first ward; petition of estate of Jno. S. Wood, deceased, refunding overpaid taxes; of Mr. Beck, Twenty-sixth ward, for permission to erect frame kitchen; of James E. Hanna, for change of assessments; from Wm. Cassidy's heirs, for damages caused by the grading of Brownsville avenue; for a gas lamp at the corner of Twelfth and Main; with remonstrance against the opening of Robinson street, South Side. All of the above were referred to appropriate committees.

STREET COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Thompson presented the report of the street Committee, including the following business: Report of viewers on the Try, Watson and Shingiss street sewer. Approved. Report of viewers on the opening of Beatty street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, an ordinance to amend an ordinance changing the grade of Second avenue, passed August 16, 1858. Referred back to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance to open Hatfield street, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets. Passed.

Also, an ordinance relating to the building of a bridge at Everson, McTrum & Co.'s rolling mill, at the Monongahela bridge on Second avenue. Referred back to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance amending an ordinance to construct a sewer on Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny sewer. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing a warrant for $925 for the payment of the assessment against the construction of the Forbes street sewer. Passed.

Also, a resolution for the warrant for $877 50 for payment for recrading and repaving Cherry alley from Fourth avenue to Diamond street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for grading and paving Magee street, between Locust and Bluff street.

Mr. Thompson presented a remonstrance from property owners on Magee street against the passage of the ordinance.

The remonstrance and ordinance were referred to the Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Washington street from Wylie avenue to the Fifth avenue sewer. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Virginia avenue, from Florida street to Slatier's line, Thirty-third ward. Laid over.

PROTEST AGAINST A PEST HOUSE.

Mr. Meyran presented a petition of property that Councils meet in joint session to hear a protest from the citizens of the Thirteenth ward, against the erection of a pest house in said ward. Passed.

SOUTH SIDE WHARF.

Mr. Hahn presented the Monongahela Wharf Committee's report, embracing the following:

An ordinance establishing a public wharf on the south side, from the foot of Sixth streets. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the rate of wharfage to be charged the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva packet company. Referred back to be printed.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance establishing the grade of Lake street, from Lincoln avenue to Wilson street, Twenty-first ward.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business was taken up. A resolution to pay Pat. McArdle for loss sustained by broken glass, occasioned by a riot, was passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from Select Council was considered, in all of which Common Council concurred, except as follows: The bill of the Revisors and resolution to pay the same were referred to the Finance Committee. Resolution for boardwalks on Birmingham and Monastry avenues. Referred to Street Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Foley—A resolution for a special committee to make better accommodations for the reporters. Passed, and Messrs. Foley, Thompson and Fulton appointed.

Mr. Finnerty, from Committee on Appeals, presented a resolution for refunding certain overpaid taxes. Passed.

Mr. Fox—A resolution for the removal of ponds of stagnant water in the Fifteenth ward, between Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets. Referred to Street Committee.

THE WATSON-STOWE BILL.

Mr. Thompson called the resolution to pay Mr. D. T. Watson and the estate of H. B. Swoope, deceased, $1,000 for services as counsel in the Nation Trust Company cases. Passed in Select Council.

Mr. Littell (Mr. Aull in the chair) moved that the question be divided, and that a warrant be authorized in favor of Mr. Watson for $2,000. Carried.

Mr. Negley then moved that the bill of Mr. Swoope be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Proposed Union and Convention of the County Organizations — Preliminary Meeting Last Night.

There was a meeting last evening in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, school house, of delegates from some twenty of the literary societies of the two cities, for the purpose of taking action looking to a union and convention of the various literary organizations of the county. Mr. George W. Keefer, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, Lyceum, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Ed. A. Smith, of the Irving Literary Society, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, whereupon a committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, with Ed. S. Craig as Chairman. This committee, on its brief absence, reported a series of resolutions in substance as follows: 1. That the object of the meeting was to form a union of the literary societies of the county, and make arrangements for holding a convention. 2. That the convention be held at such time and place as shall hereafter be fixed. 3. That the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws is now in order and recommended.

The report of the committee was adopted.

A motion to organize permanently was carried.

A motion that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws, said committee to report on the day of the convention, prevailed.

The first of May next was fixed as the time for holding the convention, and a committee was appointed to procure a hall.

The selection of delegates last evening will be submitted by the delegates to the various societies, and if ratified, active measures will at once be taken to get up the convention.

Little Child Run Over.

Little Tommy Swan, aged about two years, while playing with some other children at the corner of Darragh and Robinson streets, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, was run over by the hind wheel of a heavy wagon, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh. The driver of the team, named White, carried the little fellow to his home, in the rear of No. 37 Darragh street, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Huselton.

Highway Robbery.

Joseph Epler, a wagon maker, residing in Frankstown, while passing along Grant street, between Diamond street and Fourth avenue, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, was knocked down and robbed of his watch, valued at $40. While the thief was going through his pockets Epler seized his coat and held on to it so firmly that the rascal was compelled to wriggle out of the garment and leave it in the hands of his victim. The thief can get his coat by calling at the Central station.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

A Stable and a Portion of a Hotel in Allegheny Destroyed.

A few minutes before ten o'clock last night an alarm of fire in Allegheny called the department down to the corner of Taylor and Irwin avenues, in the Second ward, where a large frame stable on Taylor avenue, adjoining the William Tell House, was on fire. There was a large quantity of hay in the stable, and in consequence of this fact the flames had made such rapid progress that the building was past saving before the steamers got into service. The fire spread, and soon enveloped the kitchen of the hotel, requiring the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen to prevent the destruction of the entire building. As it was, the upper part of the kitchen was badly damaged. The main building, however, was only slightly damaged.

The stable was the property of a Mr. Gilmorcand was leased by a driver named Lewis Shamberg, who in turn left it to Myer Moling and Louis Hahn. The latter gentlemen had several tons of hay stored in the building, together with grain and feed, valued in all at about $200. The stable was worth about $900. No insurance.

The William Tell House is owned by the heirs of S. Young, deceased, and occupied by John Branstretter, the lessee. The damage to the building is about $200, while Mr. Branstretter's loss, in furniture, will not exceed $400. Building, furniture and stock are fully insured, the latter in the Humboldt Company, to the amount of $1,000.

The fire originated in the hay-loft in the stable, and was, beyond doubt, the work of an incendiary.

An old man was accosted by two young highway robbers about eight o'clock last evening, on Duquesne way, between Second and Third streets, who "held him up" and took his pocketbook, containing between ten and fifteen dollars. Officer Crawford was notified of the robbery, but was unable to find any trace of the robbers.

The Geo. Woods & Co. Organs

possess the most beautiful qualities of tone, and have the greatest capacity for orchestral and instrumental effects ever introduced. Perhaps no other instrument is the wonderful piano stop, a real piano, which never requires tuning, producing the most indescribably beautiful effect imaginable, and which must be heard to be appreciated. The agency, wholesale and retail, is now at Shelby music store, 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's block, where you are cordially invited to see and hear these charming instruments.

Moving Time.

As moving time will soon come round when changes in housekeeping are in order, we would suggest to all who contemplate changing their cooking stoves to call on Messrs. John H. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and examine their complete assortment of stoves before making their selections.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 827 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is absolutely free from opium, morphine and cocaine. Prepared in pills, fifty cents a box. Sent by mail, R. E. Sellers & Co., 43 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS.

Success.

All are striving for success, and Messrs. John B. Herron & Co. have attained it by the production of their New First Class Cooking Stove bearing the above name. Call and examine it at No. 291 Liberty street.

Culmbacher and Pilsener

beer on draught at C. WOLTERS, restaurant No. 4 Sixth avenue.

"Human Happiness"

is said to be "the being's end and aim." If this is so, it is necessary, beyond all other things of a temporal nature, that we know how to secure it, and know, too, in what it consists. Good health, for instance, with similar digestive organs and brain power as others, we can mean consideration; neither is it mean to know that Durang's Rheumatic Remedy will positively cure all forms of rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Ninth Annual Meeting

of the contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary will be held on Tuesday, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Annual reports will be presented and such other business as the occasion made. Friends of the institution are invited. J. H. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

Glendale.

Parties who intend moving and contemplate laying a new cook stove, should call and examine the Glendale, a new first-class cooking stove, complete in every respect, also a large stock of Grate Fronts, Fenders, Ranges, for sale by H. Aushuts & Son, No. 214 Liberty street Pittsburgh, and No. 176 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Divorces

legally obtained for desertion, incompatibility, &c. Fee after decree. Address P. O. box 1667, Chicago, Illinois.

The Million

is the name of one of the best cooking stoves now made. It is a new design, a good boiler and is guaranteed to work satisfactorily.

Messrs. J. H. HERRON & Co.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

Model.

An examination of the New Model Cooking Range will convince all who desire to economize room in the kitchen and have ample facilities for work that it fills all these requirements.

Messrs. J. H. HERRON & Co.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

They Say Business is Dull;

sugar and coffee are selling slowly. Not so with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; we understand our druggists can hardly supply the demand.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming badly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs. *Raising for several days nearly half a pint in two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to ride out, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and from that time was treated by home physicians. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this condition for the next twenty months, until about the first of March, '74, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical and they would do me good, as I had lost all faith in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I sent for one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you could understand your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. Your Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several days. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. The eruption was the last vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from the Catarrh, which had suffered with for so many years and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessings I have derived at your hands can never be paid. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst kind of Bronchial and Throat troubles, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,
W. H. SPENCER,
P. O. Box 567, Rochester, N. Y. TTHSS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies of the public against the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and thrown into the bowels.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed unites with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLEARAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all coughs, colds, bronchial and lung troubles, remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several nations under a similar name are offered (or sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other preparation. Call on MCCLEARAN & MCKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

OHIO NEWS.

Oberlin College has 1,330 students, of whom 663 are women.

Peaches have generally been winter killed in Warren county.

There were only seventeen persons living in Ironton in 1849.

The "burnt district" at Fredericktown, Knox county, is to be rebuilt.

The wheat fields of Summit and Stark counties give indications of an abundant crop.

Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, has one hundred cases of diptheria. Nine children have died.

There are between sixty and seventy students at the Agricultural College at Columbus.

Newark firemen are making extensive preparations for a convention to be held in that city in May.

Five sheriffs of Crawford county have met with violent deaths within the past twelve years.

Five men met in Medina, the other day, whose united weight was 1,295 pounds—an average of 241 pounds each.

An inventive genius of Akron has contrived a machine for the manufacture of macaroni and vermicelli.

The Columbus Gas Company has reduced the price of gas from $2 75 per thousand feet to $2 58½, brought about by a reduction of the price in Zanesville.

The new narrow-gauge railroad to connect Waynesburg Greene county, Pa., with the Chartiers Valley and Pan Handle road, is to be built and ready for the cars by the 1st of January, 1876. It will open up a large area of country heretofore not readily accessible, and will doubtless prove a remunerative enterprise.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Ministers Maynard and Orth.

The Former Leaves for His Post.

The Latter Receives His Instructions from the State Department.

Postoffice Frauds Likely to Reach Higher than Clerks.

Hines Said to be Amenable to the Law for Bribery.

A New York Bank Speculates in District Tax Certificates with Doubtful Results.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Ministers Maynard and Orth Departing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1875.

Horace Maynard, Minister resident to Constantinople, took leave of the President to-day, and left to-night for New York. He will sail for his post on Wednesday. Godlove S. Orth, the new Envoy to Vienna, had a long interview with the Secretary of State today. The threatened complications in European politics are fully appreciated at the Department, and Mr. Orth's instructions will be framed so as to cover every contingency. The new Minister to-night called on the President and passed some time in conversation. He will leave here on Saturday, join his family in New York, and sail April 21st.

The Case of Ex-Marshal Hines.

The new officers of the Postoffice Department are in doubt whether Hines can be held on the charge of fraud, on account of the difficulty of proving technical fraud under the penal statute. He can be held, however, on the charge of bribery. The officials are looking over some old accounts, and state that it looks as if some higher parties than clerks will suffer.

Speculation on District Tax Certificates.

An attempt was made to-day, after long advertisement, to sell the property against which the Board of Public Works issued tax lien certificates for special improvements. These certificates were bought up by the Currency National bank of New York, and aggregate a half million dollars. One of the principal property owners appeared at the sale and announced that if any one bought his property he would contest the title to the last extremity. As a result there was not a single bid for the property. It looks as if the Government will prove a bad speculation for the bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1875.

IMPORTANT COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that money temporarily borrowed by a banker in the course of business is not taxable as capital.

A petitioner before the Court of Claims represented that from March 3, 1869, to December, 1870, he was first lieutenant of infantry in the army of the United States; that of the compensation he was entitled to receive by law during that period of time, $683 were withheld for the alleged reason, and no other, that he had been ordered home to await orders at his own request, and was therefore virtually on leave of absence. The petitioner denies the truthfulness of the claimant, and also in the cases of twenty-five others who made similar representations, the sums awarded ranging from $200 to $1,200.

SMITH, OF ARKANSAS, PROVIDED FOR.

The President has appointed Volney U. Smith, of Arkansas, United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, and Joseph Knotts, of Iowa, United States Consul at Chihuahua.

PETE M'CARTHY RECAPTURED.

The following was received this afternoon:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 12.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General:

We have recaptured the notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCarthy.

(Signed) THOMAS T. PURNELL,
United States Marshal.

THE PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTS SPINNER.

Treasurer Spinner to-day received an autograph letter from the President, accepting his resignation as Treasurer of the United States and expressing for the retiring official the warmest sentiments of regard, personally, together with high appreciation of his well-known probity, patriotism and official integrity.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

COLLISION OF TWO CHINESE STEAMERS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, April 12.—A Shanghai dispatch says that two steamers engaged in local trade, came in collision, and the sudden sinking of one caused great loss of life.

SUCCESS OF THE BESSEMER STEAMER.

LONDON, April 12.—The Bessemer steamer, constructed to overcome the motion of the sea, made a satisfactory trial trip from Gravesend to Calais.

GOLD MEDAL TO BOYNTON.

LONDON, April 12.—The Humane Society of Boulogne has voted a gold medal to Paul Boynton.

THE BELGIAN DIFFICULTY IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lewis asked what course the Government would take if the independence of Belgium was imperilled in consequence of her rejection of Prussia's demands.

Disraeli replied that there had been great misrepresentation and exaggeration in this matter. The Prussian note to Belgium was not a menace; it was only a remonstrance. No rejoinder had been made to Belgium's answer, and he believed the question was considered. Germany had shown its cordiality for England by communicating to her the correspondence. In conclusion, Disraeli declared that were Belgium's neutrality violated by threatened, her country's Government were prepared to do their duty to their sovereign, and would not fear to meet Parliament.

France.

CONFISCATION OF COURBET'S PROPERTY.

PARIS, April 12.—The Government has seized a number of Courbet's pictures, under a decree confiscating his property to defray the expense of restoring the Vendome Column.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, April 12.—*L'Union* says the Pope has made representations, through the Patriarch of Venice, to the Emperor of Austria that the position of the Church is becoming more and more intolerable, and that if the unreasonable demands of Prussia are not resisted by the Catholic powers the latter will lose all their influence and become subject to the German Government, which is endeavoring to bring the whole German nationality under one sceptre. The Emperor, replying to this, through the Austrian Embassador at Rome, deplores the struggle between the Church and State, and advises prudence.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PARIS, April 12.—At a meeting of the French Commission on the United States Centennial Exhibition, a letter addressed to Ministers Decazes and Say was read. It asks for the nomination, on the part of the Government, of a Centennial Commission to officially promote the interests of French exhibitors, and requests that some of the paintings on masterpieces of French art and industry in the possession of the Government be sent to the exhibition at Philadelphia.

Spain.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS AT TOLOSA.

MADRID, April 12.—Official dispatches report the defeat of the Carlists at Tolosa, with 600 killed.

Germany.

THE BERLIN "POST'S" WAR ARTICLE.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Berlin *Post* states that its article of the 9th instant, indicating the possibility of war, was not inspired by the Government.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 12.—Steamships Adriatic and Calabria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 12.—5 per cent. for discount in open market for three months' bills 3⅞ per cent., or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, do. do 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103⅜. New York Central 91; Erie 20¼@22⅝; preferred 37¾. Tallow 42s@42s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 10½d.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes 64 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 90.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Cotton easier; middling upland 7⅝@7⅞; Orleans 8⅛@8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 2,300 American. Flour—extra dull at 24s. Wheat steady: No. 1 spring 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 9d; winter 8s 3d. Corn 33s 3d. Lard 60s 9d. Pork 68s. Tallow 40s 6s.